

Atty Docket No. JCLA8671-1

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Serial No. 10/612,608

REMARKSPresent Status of the Application

It is noted with great appreciation that the Office Action considers claims 17-20 as being allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In addition, the Office Action has rejected claims 7-12, 15-16 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Roach et al. (USP 6,274,978). The Office Action has also rejected claims 1 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Fang (US 2003/0127720), claim 2 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Fang and further in view of Chapman et al.(USP 2004/0056072), claims 3-5 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Fang and further in view of Iwasak et al. (USP 5,866,950), claim 13-14 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Iwasaki.

Claims 1-22 remain pending of which claim 1 has been amended to more accurately describe the invention. It is believed that no new matter is added by way of these amendments made to the claims or otherwise to the application.

After carefully considering the remarks set forth in this Office Action and the cited references, Applicant respectfully submitted that the presently pending claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the Examiner's rejection are requested.

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Discussion of Office Action Rejections

The Office Action rejected claims 7-12, 15-16 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Roach et al. (USP 6,274,978, Roach hereinafter).

To properly anticipate Applicant's claimed invention under 35 U.S.C. § 102, each and every element of the claim in issue must be found, 'either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.' Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F.2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant respectfully asserts that Roach is legally deficient for the purpose of anticipating claim 1 for the reasons as set forth below.

The present invention teaches in claim 7, as shown in Figs. 3-6, '.. forming a plurality of first electrodes 302 on the substrate 300, wherein the first electrode includes a driving region 302a and at least an interconnection region 302b and the interconnection region is protruded from the driving region; forming at least a patterned organic electroluminescence panel layer 304 on the substrate, wherein the patterned organic light-emitting layer exposes the interconnection; forming a plurality of poly solder 310 interconnections on the interconnection region and on the second electrodes ..'.

Contrary to the Office's allegation, Roach does not teach a first electrode includes a driving region and at least an interconnection region in col. 3, lines 50-52 and col. 4, lines 24-25. The region 140 of Roach as being construed as equivalent to the interconnection region of the first electrode of the present invention is actually a plurality of metal contacts 140 formed on the ITO first electrode layer 120 (col. 3, lines 53-56). The metal contacts 140 are not a part of the first electrode 120 and are not of ITO in nature. Instead, each metal contact 140 comprises a silver or

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gold cathode electrode 142 coated with a layer of conductive material 144 thereon. Further, in contrast to the Office' assertion, the element 100 in Fig. 2 of Roach is not an OLED layer. The OLED layer of Roach is in fact layer 130 as shown in Figs. 3, 6 and 7A and is continuously formed covering the entire first electrode layer 120 instead of the patterned organic light-emitting layer 304 in the present invention as shown in Fig. 4. Therefore, Roach also fails to teach the patterned organic light-emitting layer exposes the interconnection of the first electrode. Additionally, the present invention teaches forming a plurality of poly solder interconnections on the interconnection region and on the second electrodes. As clearly demonstrated in Fig. 6 and 7A, the layer 140 of Roach which is being construed by the Office as the poly solder interconnections of the invention is formed only on the cathode electrode 142. None of the layer 140 is directly formed on the first electrode 120. Moreover, layer 162 does not serve as the second electrode in Roach as asserted by the Office. Instead, layer 162 is a conductor of the light-emitting fiber 100 (see col. 8, lines. 62-65).

For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully asserts that Roach fails to teach or suggest the present invention or to render claim 7 anticipated. Since claims 8-12, 15-16 and 22 are dependent claims, which further define the invention recited in claim 7, Applicant respectfully asserts that these claims also are in condition for allowance. Thus, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection are respectively requested.

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The Office Action rejected claims 1 and 6 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Fang et al. (US 2003/0127720, Fang hereinafter).

The Office Action rejected claim 2 as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Fang and further in view of Chapman et al. (US2004/0056072, Chapman hereinafter)

The Office Action rejected claims 3-5 as being unpatentable over Roach in view of Fang and further in view of Iwasaki et al. (USP 5,866,950, Iwasaki hereinafter).

With regard to the rejections of claims by Roach in view of Fang, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims defined over the prior art references for at least the reasons that the amended claim 1 at least teaches "providing at least an organic electroluminescence (OEL) panel arranged on the printed circuit board, wherein the organic electroluminescence (OEL) panel comprises a plurality of first electrodes and a plurality of second electrodes and at least some of the first electrodes and the second electrodes comprise a plurality of poly solder interconnections thereon". Roach, on the other hand, only discloses a plurality of poly solder interconnections 140 formed on the cathode electrode 142, and no poly solder interconnections are formed on the first electrode 120. Therefore, even if Roach is combined with Fang, the combination still fails to render claim 1 of the present invention obvious.

With regard to the rejections of claims by Roach in view of Fang and further in view of Chapman or Iwasaki, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims patently define over the prior art for at least the same reasons as independent claim 1 discussed above.

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For at least the reason set forth hereinbefore, Applicant submits that the rejections to ~~claims~~ 1-6 have been traversed, rendered moot, and/or accommodated and that the pending claims 1-6 are in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration and allowance of the present application and all pending claims are hereby courteously requested.

The Office Action rejected claims 13-14 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Roach and further in view of Iwasaki.

With regard to the rejections of claims by Roach and further in view of Iwasaki, Applicant respectfully submits that these claims patently define over the prior art for at least the same reasons as independent claim 7 discussed above. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are respectfully considerate.

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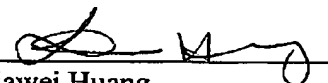
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the presently pending claims 1-22, are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,
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